CBSE Class 10 Social Science 2026 Set 2 Question Paper with Solutions

General Instructions

(i) This booklet contains 61 questions, each provided with a complete, step-by-step solution.

(ii) It comprises 22 single-correct multiple-choice questions.

(iii) Attempt each question on your own before reviewing the given solution.

1. The given painting is from the sixteenth century from Mughal India. Identify the work shown in this painting from the following options:

(A) Minting of coins

(B) Metal crafting

(C) Pottery making

(D) Book making

Correct Answer: (D) Book making

Solution:

Concept:

- Before print reached India, books were produced by hand in workshops where several people worked together at different tasks.
- Mughal court workshops, called *kitabkhana*, employed calligraphers, painters, paper makers and binders, and paintings of these workshops are used in the chapter to show how manuscripts were made.

Step 1: Read what the people in the painting are actually doing.
The figures are seated on the floor with flat sheets in front of them. One is writing, another is colouring a sheet, one is smoothing paper on a board, and a completed bound volume lies at the side.
Every activity shown belongs to the making of a manuscript.

Step 2: Test option (A), minting of coins.
Minting needs a furnace, metal blanks, dies and hammers. None of these appear in the painting, and coin making was never done seated on a cloth with sheets of paper.

Step 3: Test option (B), metal crafting.
Metal work also requires fire, tools and hard surfaces. The painting shows flat sheets and brushes, so this does not fit either.

Step 4: Test option (C), pottery making.
Pottery needs a wheel, wet clay and a kiln. There is no wheel and no clay in the scene.

Step 5: Confirm option (D).
What remains is **book making**. Writing, illustrating, preparing paper and binding are exactly the stages of manuscript production carried on in a Mughal workshop.

Final Answer: (D) Book making

Quick Tip: Ask which craft would need a furnace, an anvil or a potter wheel, and check whether any of these appear in the picture. Then look at the flat sheets and the bound volume.

2. Which one of the following areas in Calcutta was devoted to the printing of popular books in the 19th century?

(A) Baranagar

(B) Jadavpur

(C) Alipore

(D) Batala

Correct Answer: (D) Batala

Solution:

Concept:

- By the end of the nineteenth century a large market had grown for cheap books meant for ordinary readers rather than for scholars.
- One particular quarter of Calcutta became the centre of this trade and is named in the chapter on print culture.

Step 1: Recall the name of the printing quarter.
A large number of printing presses were set up in the **Battala** area, spelt Batala here, in central Calcutta.

Step 2: Recall what was printed there.
Cheap editions of religious tracts and scriptures were produced, along with literature that was popular with ordinary people. Many of these books were also illustrated with woodcuts and coloured lithographs.

Step 3: Recall who read them.
Pedlars took these Battala publications to homes, so that women could read them in their leisure hours. Cheap printing thus carried reading into the household.

Step 4: Test the other three options.
Baranagar, Jadavpur and Alipore are other localities of Calcutta, but none of them is linked in the chapter with the cheap popular printing trade.

Final Answer: (D) Batala

Quick Tip: Think of the crowded central quarter of Calcutta where cheap religious tracts and popular books were printed and then carried to homes by pedlars.

3. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

Column – A (Writer)	Column – B (Contribution)
(A) Ram Chaddha	Bengal Gazette
(B) Gangadhar Bhattacharya	Kesari
(C) Jyotiba Phule	Gulamgiri
(D) Rashsundari Devi	Padmarg

(A) Ram Chaddha – Bengal Gazette

(B) Gangadhar Bhattacharya – Kesari

(C) Jyotiba Phule – Gulamgiri

(D) Rashsundari Devi – Padmarg

Correct Answer: (C) Jyotiba Phule – Gulamgiri

Solution:

Concept:

- Only one pair in the list is correct, so each pair has to be checked against what that writer is actually known for.
- All four names appear in the chapter on print culture, which is why the wrong pairs look convincing.

Step 1: Check pair (A), Ram Chaddha and Bengal Gazette.
Ram Chaddha wrote the fast-selling book *Istri Dharm Vichar*, which told women how to be obedient wives. The Bengal Gazette was a newspaper, not his work.
This pair is wrong.

Step 2: Check pair (B), Gangadhar Bhattacharya and Kesari.

Gangadhar Bhattacharya brought out the weekly *Bengal Gazette*. *Kesari* was the Marathi newspaper edited by Bal Gangadhar Tilak. The two have been crossed over, so this pair is wrong.

Step 3: Check pair (C), Jyotiba Phule and Gulamgiri.
Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of low caste protest movements, wrote *Gulamgiri* in 1871, about the injustices of the caste system. This pair is **correct**.

Step 4: Check pair (D), Rashsundari Devi and Padmarg.
Rashsundari Devi, a young married girl in a conservative household, learnt to read in secret and wrote her autobiography *Amar Jiban*, published in 1876. It was the first full length autobiography in the Bengali language.
This pair is wrong.

Final Answer: (C) Jyotiba Phule – Gulamgiri

Quick Tip: Separate the newspapers from the books first. Then recall who actually brought out the Bengal Gazette and who edited Kesari, and check what Rashsundari Devi really wrote.

4. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Silver from Peru and Mexico enhanced the wealth of Europe in the sixteenth century.
Reason (R): Europe used this silver to finance its trade with Asia.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is **not** the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Correct Answer: (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is **not** the correct explanation of (A).

Solution:

Concept:

- Each statement is first judged true or false on its own, and only then is the link between the two examined.
- The chapter states two parallel effects of American silver, so the danger here is assuming that one caused the other.

Step 1: Judge the Assertion.
Precious metals, particularly silver, from mines in present-day Peru and Mexico enhanced the wealth of Europe. Shiploads of silver reached Spain and from there spread across the continent.
The Assertion is **true**.

Step 2: Judge the Reason.
That same silver financed European trade with Asia. European merchants had little that Asian markets wanted, so they paid for spices, textiles and porcelain largely in silver.
The Reason is **true**.

Step 3: Test whether the Reason explains the Assertion.

The Assertion is about wealth coming *into* Europe. The Reason is about that wealth being *spent* on trade with Asia. Spending the silver is what happened after Europe became richer, not the cause of it becoming richer.
Europe grew wealthy because the mines poured silver in, and it then used that silver abroad.

Step 4: Choose the option.
Both statements are true but the second does not explain the first, which is option (B).

Final Answer: (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

Quick Tip: Check the direction of each sentence. One describes silver coming into Europe and the other describes it going out to Asia. Money going out cannot explain why wealth came in.

5. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option:

I. Second Round Table Conference
II. Formation of Depressed Class Association
III. Lahore Session of Indian National Congress
IV. Formation of Awadh Kissan Sabha

(A) I, II, IV, III

(B) I, II, III, IV

(C) IV, III, II, I

(D) IV, III, I, II

Correct Answer: (C) IV, III, II, I

Solution:

Concept:

- All four events belong to the national movement between 1920 and 1931, so each has to be given a year before they can be sorted.
- Two belong to the peasant and depressed class movements and two to the mainstream Congress programme.

Step 1: Date item IV, the Awadh Kisan Sabha.
Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others set up the Oudh Kisan Sabha in **October 1920**. Within a month it had over three hundred branches in the villages around the region.
This is the earliest of the four.

Step 2: Date item III, the Lahore session of the Congress.
The Lahore session met in **December 1929** under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru and formalised the demand for *Purna Swaraj*, or full independence.

Step 3: Date item II, the Depressed Classes Association.
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in **1930**.

Step 4: Date item I, the Second Round Table Conference.
Gandhiji went to London for the Second Round Table Conference in **December 1931**, after the Gandhi Irwin Pact of March that year.

Step 5: Sort the years.
1920 → 1929 → 1930 → 1931, which is IV → III → II → I. This matches option (C).

Final Answer: (C) IV, III, II, I

Quick Tip: Fix the earliest event first. The Awadh peasant body belongs to the Non-Cooperation years, while the Round Table Conference came after the Gandhi Irwin Pact, so the list runs from 1920 to 1931.

6. "Food offered many examples of long distance cultural exchange during pre-modern times." Explain the statement with any two examples.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Traders and travellers carried not only goods but also seeds, crops and cooking methods to the lands they visited.
- As a result, foods that feel native to a country today often reached it from somewhere far away, which is why food is used as proof of long distance cultural exchange.

Step 1: The first example, noodles and pasta.

It is believed that **noodles travelled west from China and became spaghetti**. Another view is that **Arab traders took pasta to fifth century Sicily**, an island now part of Italy.
Similar foods were also known in India and Japan, so the exact route is uncertain, but the shared origin itself shows how far a food could travel.

Step 2: The second example, foods from the Americas.
Many common foods such as **potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies and sweet potatoes** were not known to people in Europe and Asia until about five centuries ago.
They were introduced only after Christopher Columbus reached the continent that came to be called America.

Step 3: Show what the second example changed.
The humble potato is the clearest case. The poor of Europe began to eat better and live longer once the potato reached them. The poorest peasants of Ireland became so dependent on it that when disease destroyed the potato crop in the middle of the 1840s, hundreds of thousands died of starvation.

Final Answer: Food carried culture across long distances, as when noodles travelled from China to become spaghetti, or when potatoes, maize, chillies and tomatoes reached Europe and Asia from America and changed everyday diets there for ever.

Quick Tip: Pick two foods whose origin is not where they are eaten today. The noodle and pasta story is one, and the crops brought from America after the voyages of Columbus is the other.

7. “Trade and cultural exchange went hand-in-hand during pre-modern times.” Explain the statement with any two examples.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- The routes built for trade were also the routes along which religion, art, language and food travelled.
- Merchants, preachers and pilgrims used the same roads and ships, so goods and ideas moved together.

Step 1: The first example, the silk routes.
The **silk routes** are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. Chinese silk and pottery travelled west along them, as did textiles and spices from India and South East Asia.
In return, precious metals, gold and silver, flowed from Europe to Asia.

Step 2: Show the cultural traffic on the same routes.
Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand. Early Christian missionaries almost certainly travelled the silk routes to Asia, and early Muslim preachers followed a few centuries later.
Much before all this, **Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions** through the intersecting points on the silk routes.

Step 3: The second example, the exchange of food.
Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they visited.

Noodles are believed to have travelled west from China to become spaghetti, and Arab traders took pasta to fifth century Sicily.
A merchant carrying goods therefore also carried a way of eating.

Step 4: State the pattern behind both examples.
Wherever a trade route opened, the people who used it carried their faith, their language and their habits with them. Commerce was the vehicle, and culture travelled as the passenger.

Final Answer: The silk routes carried silk, pottery, textiles and spices one way and gold and silver the other, and along the very same roads Buddhism, Christianity and Islam spread, while traders also carried foods such as noodles and pasta across continents.

Quick Tip: Use the silk routes as the main example. Show what goods moved along them, then show that missionaries, preachers and even foods travelled the very same roads.

8. Evaluate the role of print in the French Revolution.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Many historians have argued that print culture created the conditions within which the French Revolution of 1789 occurred.
- Three separate arguments are usually offered, and a good answer sets out all three.

Step 1: Print spread the ideas of the enlightenment thinkers.
Their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism. They argued for the rule of **reason** rather than custom, and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality.
The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely, and those who read them saw the world with new eyes, eyes that questioned and criticised.

Step 2: Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate.
All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason, and that recognised the need to question existing ideas and beliefs.
Within this new public culture, ideas of social revolution came into being.

Step 3: Print turned opinion against the monarchy.
By the 1780s there was an outpouring of literature that **mocked the royalty and criticised their morality**. In the process it raised questions about the existing social order.
Cartoons and caricatures typically suggested that the monarchy remained absorbed only in sensual pleasures while the common people suffered. This literature circulated underground and led to the growth of hostile sentiments against the monarchy.

Step 4: Keep the argument balanced.
Print did not directly shape the minds of people, and it did not tell them exactly what to think. People did not read just one kind of literature, and what they made of an idea depended on how they read it.

What print did was open the possibility of thinking differently.

Final Answer: Print carried the ideas of reason and criticism to a wide readership, created a public culture of debate in which existing values were questioned, and spread literature that ridiculed the monarchy. Together these prepared the ground on which the Revolution of 1789 took place.

Quick Tip: Build the answer on three points, the spread of enlightenment ideas, the new culture of public debate, and the literature that mocked the monarchy. End by noting that print opened the possibility of thinking differently rather than dictating what to think.

9. Evaluate the role of Buddhist missionaries in printing culture.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea, and it grew up around the copying of religious texts.
- Buddhist missionaries carried both the faith and the technique of printing from one country to another.

Step 1: They carried the technology from China to Japan.
Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around **AD 768 to 770**. Printing arrived in

Japan not through traders or rulers but through people carrying a religion.

Step 2: They produced the earliest printed books.
The oldest Japanese book, printed in **AD 868**, is the Buddhist *Diamond Sutra*. It contains six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations, and it survives as the earliest dated printed book known.

Step 3: They created a steady demand for printed matter.
Buddhist texts had to be copied in very large numbers, since merit was believed to come from reproducing and distributing scripture. Hand copying could not meet such demand, so printing was the natural answer.
Pictures were printed on textiles as well, and the technique spread beyond books.

Step 4: They helped printing reach ordinary people.
Because religious literature was meant for everyone and not only for scholars, the printed material produced under Buddhist influence circulated widely. In Japan poets and prose writers were regularly published, and books became cheap and abundant.

Final Answer: Buddhist missionaries carried hand printing from China into Japan around AD 768 to 770, produced the Diamond Sutra of AD 868 which is the oldest dated printed book, and created the steady demand for copies of scripture that kept early printing alive and spreading.

Quick Tip: Show three things: how missionaries carried the technology from China to Japan, which early printed book they produced, and why

religious practice created a demand for thousands of identical copies.

10. Describe the role of Balkans in the outbreak of World War – I.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- After 1871 the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe was the area called the Balkans.
- Rival claims among its peoples, combined with the ambitions of the great powers, turned the region into the flash point of the First World War.

Step 1: Understand what the Balkans was.
The Balkans was a region of great geographical and ethnic variation, comprising modern-day **Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro**. Its inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.

Step 2: See how the decline of the Ottoman Empire opened the region up.
The spread of romantic nationalism in the Balkans, together with the steady weakening of the Ottoman Empire, made the region explosive. The Ottoman rulers had tried to strengthen themselves through modernisation and internal reforms, with very little success.

One by one the European subject peoples broke away and declared independence.

Step 3: See how each people justified its claim.
The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence on **nationality**, and used history to prove that they had once been independent but were later subjugated by foreign powers.
The rebellious nationalities therefore saw their struggles as attempts to win back a long lost independence.

Step 4: See why the claims collided.
As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity, they were **fiercely jealous of each other**, and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others.
Since the claims overlapped, conflict in the region became continuous rather than occasional.

Step 5: See how the great powers turned a local quarrel into a world war.
Matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry. During this period there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might.
Russia, Germany, England and Austro-Hungary were each keen on countering the hold of the other powers over the Balkans and on extending their own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally to the First World War.

Final Answer: The Balkans supplied the spark because a decaying Ottoman Empire left many rival nationalities claiming the same land, and because every great power backed one side or another in the hope

of extending its own influence. Local quarrels therefore grew into the war of 1914.

Quick Tip: Explain what the Balkans was, why the decline of the Ottoman Empire made it unstable, how the rival nationalities justified overlapping claims, and how the competition among Russia, Germany, England and Austro-Hungary turned a regional dispute into a world war.

11. Describe the role of European artists in promoting nationalism during nineteenth century.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- A nation is an abstract idea, and it becomes real to ordinary people only when it can be seen, sung or felt.
- Artists gave the nation a face and a set of symbols, which is how nationalism reached people who could not read political writing.

Step 1: Artists personified the nation as a female figure.
Artists of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries represented a country as a person. Nations were portrayed as **female figures**, and this female form did not stand for any particular woman in real life. She gave the abstract idea of a nation a concrete shape that people could recognise.

Step 2: They built a language of symbols.

Ideals such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic were shown through specific objects. The attributes of **Liberty** are the red cap and the broken chain, while **Justice** is generally a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales.
Once these symbols were fixed, a single picture could carry a political message.

Step 3: They created Marianne for France.
In France the female allegory was christened **Marianne**, a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of a people nation. Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic, the red cap, the tricolour and the cockade.
Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity, and her image was marked on coins and stamps.

Step 4: They created Germania for the German states.
Germania became the allegory of the German nation. In visual representations she wears a crown of oak leaves, because the German oak stands for heroism.
The painter Philip Veit placed her holding a sword and an olive branch, so that a viewer could grasp the character of the nation at a glance.

Step 5: Romantic artists and musicians carried the idea further.
Romanticism as a cultural movement criticised the glorification of reason and science, and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. Its aim was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage.
In Poland, when the language and the national movement were suppressed, **Karol Kurpinski** celebrated the national struggle

through his operas and music and turned folk dances such as the polonaise and the mazurka into nationalist symbols.

Final Answer: European artists gave nationalism a visible and emotional form. They personified nations as female figures such as Marianne and Germania, fixed a shared language of symbols for Liberty and Justice, and through Romantic painting, poetry and music built the sense of a common heritage on which national feeling rested.

Quick Tip: Cover the female personification of nations, the fixed symbols for Liberty and Justice, the specific examples of Marianne and Germania, and the part played by Romantic music and folk culture such as the work of Karol Kurpinski in Poland.

12. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Quit India Movement

The failure of the Cripps Mission and the effects of World War II created widespread discontentment in India. This led Gandhiji to launch a movement calling for complete withdrawal of the British from India. The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14 July 1942, passed the historic 'Quit India' resolution demanding the immediate transfer of power to Indians and quit India. On 8th August 1942 in Bombay, the All India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution which called for a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale throughout the country. It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous 'Do or Die' speech. The call for 'Quit India' almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement. People observed *hartals*, and demonstrations and processions were accompanied by national songs and slogans. The movement was truly a mass movement which brought into its ambit thousands of ordinary people, namely students, workers and peasants. It also saw the active participation of leaders, namely, Jayprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Ram Manohar Lohia and many women such as Matangini Hazra in Bengal, Kanaklata Barua in Assam and Rama Devi in Orissa. The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the movement.

Correct Answer: —

13. How did the failure of the Cripps Mission contribute to the launch of the Quit India Movement?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- The Cripps Mission came to India in 1942 to win Indian support for the British war effort by offering a settlement for after the war.
- Its failure removed the last hope of reaching an agreement by talking, which is why a mass movement followed.

Step 1: Read what the source says.
The passage states that the failure of the Cripps Mission and the effects of World War II together **created widespread discontentment in India**.

Step 2: See what that discontentment produced.
This discontentment led Gandhiji to launch a movement calling for the complete withdrawal of the British from India.

Step 3: State the link in one sentence.
Once negotiation had clearly failed, the demand shifted from a share in power to an immediate end of British rule, and that demand needed a mass struggle behind it.

Final Answer: The failure of the Cripps Mission, along with the hardships caused by the Second World War, created widespread discontentment in India and convinced Gandhiji that talks would achieve nothing, so he launched a movement demanding the complete withdrawal of the British.

Quick Tip: The very first sentence of the source links the failed mission to something that spread across the country, and the next sentence tells you what that led Gandhiji to do.

14. Why was the call given by Gandhiji for 'Quit India' considered historic?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- A call becomes historic when it changes the nature of a struggle rather than merely adding one more protest to it.
- The source describes both the scale of the demand and the scale of the response.

Step 1: The demand itself was unprecedented.
The resolution demanded the **immediate transfer of power to Indians** and asked the British to quit India. No earlier movement had asked for an end to colonial rule at once and without conditions.

Step 2: The response was equally unprecedented.
The call almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country, as people voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement.

Step 3: It drew in every section of society.
It was truly a mass movement, bringing in thousands of ordinary

people, namely students, workers and peasants, along with leaders such as Jayprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Ram Manohar Lohia, and women such as Matangini Hazra, Kanaklata Barua and Rama Devi.

Final Answer: The call was historic because it demanded the immediate and complete end of British rule, it paralysed the administration in large parts of the country, and it drew ordinary students, workers, peasants and women into the struggle on a scale never seen before.

Quick Tip: Look at three things in the source, what exactly was demanded, what happened to the state machinery afterwards, and which sections of society joined the movement.

15. Explain the role of women in making the Quit India Movement more inclusive.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- A movement becomes inclusive when people who were earlier left out of public life take part in it as equals.
- The source names women from three different regions, which itself shows how widely they were involved.

Step 1: Women took part actively, not merely in support.

The source records the active participation of many women in the movement, alongside leaders such as Jayprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Ram Manohar Lohia.
They were among those who led, and not only among those who followed.

Step 2: They came from different parts of the country.
Matangini Hazra in Bengal, Kanaklata Barua in Assam and Rama Devi in Orissa are named in the source. Three names from three regions show that the participation of women was not limited to one city or one province.

Step 3: Their presence widened the social base of the movement.
Once women joined processions, hartals and demonstrations, the struggle reached into households that politics had not touched before. Families rather than individuals became part of the movement.

Step 4: Their courage inspired others to join.
Women faced police force and imprisonment along with the men, and their example drew in students, workers and peasants who had held back. This is how the movement became truly a mass movement.

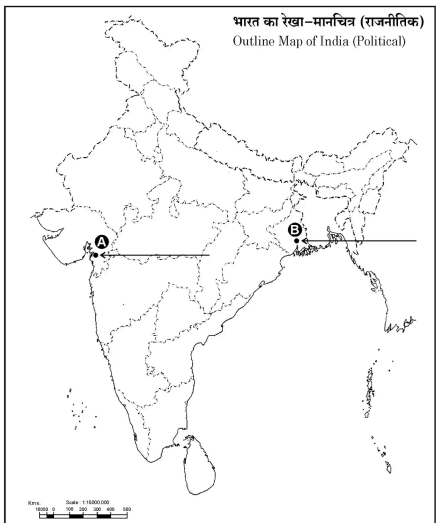
Final Answer: Women such as Matangini Hazra in Bengal, Kanaklata Barua in Assam and Rama Devi in Orissa took an active and leading part across different regions, carried the movement into ordinary households, and by facing the same risks as the men encouraged people from every section of society to join.

Quick Tip: Use the three women named in the source and note which regions they came from. Then explain what changes when women take an

active, leading part rather than staying at home.

16. Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them:

A. The place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law.
B. The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held.



Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- A map question is answered by working out the name from the clue and then checking that the name belongs where the marker has been placed.
- Both clues here come from the chapter on nationalism in India.

Step 1: Identify marker A on the western coast.
The dot on the left of the map lies on the coast of Gujarat, at the Gulf of Khambhat. Gandhiji broke the salt law at **Dandi**, a coastal village of Gujarat, on 6 April 1930.
The position and the clue agree, so A is Dandi.

Step 2: Recall the march that ended there.
He began the salt march on 12 March 1930 from the Sabarmati ashram with seventy eight volunteers, walked about 240 miles over twenty four days, and made salt by boiling sea water.
This act began the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Step 3: Identify marker B in the east.
The dot on the right lies in West Bengal, close to the head of the Bay of Bengal. The Indian National Congress held its session at **Calcutta**, now Kolkata, in September 1920.
It was at this special session that the Non-Cooperation programme was adopted.

Step 4: Write the names on the map.
Write Dandi beside the marker on the Gujarat coast and Calcutta beside the marker in West Bengal, on the lines drawn near each.

Final Answer: A is **Dandi in Gujarat**, where the salt law was broken, and B is **Calcutta, now Kolkata**, where the session of the Indian National Congress was held.

Quick Tip: Place each marker on the map of India first. A coastal village of Gujarat can only be the place of the salt march, so the remaining clue about a

Congress session belongs to the eastern marker.

17. Name the place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Salt was picked as the symbol of protest because it was used in every household, rich and poor alike, and yet the colonial state taxed it and held a monopoly over its production.
- The law was broken at the end of a long march, at a village on the sea coast.

Step 1: Recall the start of the march.
Gandhiji began the salt march on **12 March 1930** from the Sabarmati ashram with seventy eight of his trusted volunteers.

Step 2: Recall the distance and the destination.
The march covered about 240 miles and ended at the coastal village of **Dandi** in Gujarat. The volunteers walked for twenty four days, roughly ten miles a day.

Step 3: Recall the act itself.
On **6 April 1930** Gandhiji reached Dandi and broke the salt law by boiling sea water and making salt.

Step 4: Note what followed.

This act marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement, in which people were asked not merely to refuse cooperation with the British but to break colonial laws openly.

Final Answer: Gandhiji broke the salt law at Dandi, a coastal village in Gujarat, on 6 April 1930.

Quick Tip: The act needed sea water and the march began at Sabarmati in Gujarat, so name the coastal village of Gujarat reached on 6 April 1930.

18. Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920 in Eastern India.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- The Congress met more than once in 1920, so the answer depends on reading both clues in the question, the year and the region.
- The clue "Eastern India" points to the session held in Bengal.

Step 1: Recall the sessions of 1920.
A special session met at **Calcutta**, now Kolkata, in **September 1920**, and the annual session met at Nagpur in December of the same year.

Step 2: Apply the clue about the region.

Nagpur lies in central India, in present-day Maharashtra. Calcutta lies in Bengal, in eastern India.
The question asks for the session in eastern India, so the answer is Calcutta.

Step 3: Recall what was decided there.
At the Calcutta session Gandhiji convinced other leaders of the need to start a **Non-Cooperation Movement** in support of the Khilafat issue as well as for *swaraj*.

Step 4: Note what followed.
The programme was formally adopted at the Nagpur session in December 1920, and the Non-Cooperation Movement began in January 1921.

Final Answer: The session of the Indian National Congress held in eastern India in 1920 was at Calcutta, now known as Kolkata.

Quick Tip: Two Congress sessions were held in 1920, one in September and one in December. Check which of the two cities lies in eastern India.

19. Which one of the following crops grows well in hot and humid climate?

(A) Sugarcane

(B) Peas

(C) Wheat

(D) Gram

Correct Answer: (A) Sugarcane

Solution:

Concept:

- Every crop has a temperature and rainfall range in which it grows best, and that range decides both the season and the region where it is sown.
- Hot and humid conditions belong to the kharif or monsoon season, while cool and dry conditions belong to the rabi season.

Step 1: Recall the requirement of sugarcane.
Sugarcane is a tropical as well as a subtropical crop. It grows well in **hot and humid climate** with a temperature of 21°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm.
This matches the question exactly.

Step 2: Test option (C), wheat.
Wheat is the main rabi crop of the country. It requires a **cool growing season** and bright sunshine at the time of ripening, so hot and humid air does not suit it.

Step 3: Test options (B) and (D), peas and gram.
Peas and gram are also rabi crops, sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Both need cool, dry conditions.

Step 4: Confirm the answer.
Only sugarcane belongs to the hot and humid group, which is why India is the second largest producer of it in the world after Brazil.

Final Answer: (A) Sugarcane

Quick Tip: Sort the four crops into winter crops and monsoon crops. Hot and humid describes the monsoon, so the answer is the one that is not a rabi crop.

20. In which of the following categories of 'land-use' has India registered an increase?

(A) Permanent pasture

(B) Unsuitable for agriculture

(C) Barren

(D) Forest

Correct Answer: (D) Forest

Solution:

Concept:

- Land use in India is recorded under fixed categories, and comparing the figures over time shows which of them has grown and which has shrunk.
- Only one of the four categories in this question has actually expanded.

Step 1: Look at the forest category.
The area under **forest** has increased over the years, helped by afforestation programmes and by the National Forest Policy target of

keeping about one third of the land under forest cover.
Even so, the present cover is still far short of that target.

Step 2: Look at permanent pasture.
The area of permanent pasture and grazing land has **come down**.
Grazing land has steadily been taken over for cultivation and for settlement, which is one reason why the large cattle population of the country is difficult to feed.

Step 3: Look at barren and waste land.
Barren and waste land has also reduced, as reclamation work and the spread of farming have brought parts of it into use.

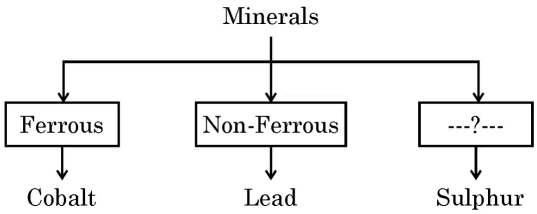
Step 4: Look at land unsuitable for agriculture.
Land put to non-agricultural uses has grown, but land described as unsuitable for agriculture has not expanded as a share of the reporting area in the way the forest category has.

Step 5: Choose the answer.
Among the four categories offered, forest is the one that has registered a clear increase.

Final Answer: (D) Forest

Quick Tip: Ask which of the four categories the government actively tries to expand through a national policy, and which ones lose land as population and farming grow.

21. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank:



(A) Non-metallic

(B) Metallic

(C) Precious

(D) Energy

Correct Answer: (A) Non-metallic

Solution:

Concept:

- Minerals are first divided into metallic and non-metallic groups, and the metallic group is then split into ferrous, non-ferrous and precious.
- The chart gives one example under each branch, so the example under the blank identifies the missing branch.

Step 1: Read the completed branches of the chart.
Under **Ferrous** the example given is **cobalt**, and under **Non-Ferrous** the example is **lead**. Both are metals, so these two branches belong to the metallic group.

Step 2: Read the example under the blank.
The example under the missing branch is **sulphur**. Sulphur is not a

metal at all.

Step 3: Decide which branch sulphur belongs to.
Mica, salt, potash, sulphur, granite, limestone, marble and sandstone are the important non-metallic minerals. So the branch containing sulphur has to be the **non-metallic** one.

Step 4: Test the remaining options.
Metallic cannot be right, because ferrous and non-ferrous are already shown as separate branches and sulphur is not a metal. Precious refers to gold, silver and platinum, which are metals. Energy minerals are coal, petroleum and natural gas, and sulphur is none of these.

Final Answer: (A) Non-metallic

Quick Tip: Look at the example printed under the blank box. Ask whether that substance is a metal, and whether the option you pick would overlap with the two branches already shown.

22. Match Column – I with Column – II and choose the correct option:

Column – I (National Park)	Column – II (States)
a. Corbett	i. Rajasthan
b. Sunderban	ii. Uttarakhand
c. Sariska	iii. Kerala
d. Periyar	iv. West Bengal

(A) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii

(B) a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv

(C) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i

(D) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

Correct Answer: (D) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

Solution:

Concept:

- All four are tiger reserves named in the chapter on forest and wildlife resources, and each belongs to one state only.
- Fixing each pair separately is safer than trying to read the option sets first.

Step 1: Fix pair (a), Corbett.
The Corbett National Park lies in **Uttarakhand**, in the Himalayan foothills. It was the first national park of India and is one of the best known tiger reserves.
So a matches **ii**.

Step 2: Fix pair (b), Sunderban.
The Sunderban National Park lies in the delta of the Ganga and Brahmaputra in **West Bengal**, and is famous for its mangrove forest and its tigers.
So b matches **iv**.

Step 3: Fix pair (c), Sariska.
The Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary lies in the Alwar district of **Rajasthan**. Villagers there fought against mining inside the reserve,

an example used in the chapter to show community action.
So c matches **i**.

Step 4: Fix pair (d), Periyar.
The Periyar Tiger Reserve lies in **Kerala**, in the Western Ghats.
So d matches **iii**.

Step 5: Put the pairs together.
a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii, which is option (D).

Final Answer: (D) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

Quick Tip: Use rough directions. One park is a mangrove delta in the east, one is in the deep south, one in the Himalayan foothills and one in the dry west. Match the park to the direction first.

23. In which of the following regions did the “Beej-Bachao Andolan” of farmers begin?

(A) Kumaon

(B) Tehri

(C) Almora

(D) Chamoli

Correct Answer: (B) Tehri

Solution:

Concept:

- The chapter on forest and wildlife resources gives several examples of communities protecting nature through their own movements.
- The Beej Bachao Andolan is the example that deals with saving traditional seeds and farming without chemicals.

Step 1: Recall the place and what the movement showed.
In **Tehri**, the Beej Bachao Andolan and Navdanya showed that adequate levels of diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals are possible and economically viable.

Step 2: Understand the aim of the movement.
Farmers set out to save traditional varieties of seed from being lost, because local varieties suit local soil and weather and do not need heavy doses of fertiliser and pesticide.

Step 3: Separate it from the other Himalayan movements.
Chamoli is linked with the **Chipko movement**, in which villagers resisted deforestation and showed that community afforestation with indigenous species can succeed.
Kumaon and Almora are regions of Uttarakhand, but neither is named as the starting point of this particular movement.

Step 4: Note why the example matters.
It is quoted to prove that conservation need not reduce income, since diversified, chemical free farming was found to be economically viable.

Final Answer: (B) Tehri

Quick Tip: Two Himalayan movements appear in this chapter, one about hugging trees and one about saving seeds. Recall which district goes with which.

24. Read the given infographics carefully and choose the correct option that identifies the soil described:

(1)	(2)	(3)
Sandy in texture	Red to brown in colour	Soil lacks humus due to dry climate

(A) Laterite soil

(B) Forest soil

(C) Arid soil

(D) Black soil

Correct Answer: (C) Arid soil

Solution:

Concept:

- Each Indian soil type has a distinct texture, colour and humus content, and the three clues here have to be tested together rather than one at a time.
- The mention of a dry climate is the strongest single clue.

Step 1: Test the description against arid soil.
Arid soil ranges from **red to brown in colour**, is generally **sandy in texture** and saline in nature. Because of the dry climate and high

temperature, evaporation is faster and the soil **lacks humus and moisture**.
All three clues match.

Step 2: Test option (A), laterite soil.
Laterite soil develops in areas of high temperature and **heavy rainfall**, and is the result of intense leaching. The clue in the question speaks of a dry climate, so this does not fit.

Step 3: Test option (D), black soil.
Black soil is black in colour, made of extremely fine clayey material, and is well known for holding moisture. It is neither sandy nor red to brown.

Step 4: Test option (B), forest soil.
Forest soil is found in hilly and mountainous areas where forests are available. It is loamy and silty in valley sides and coarse grained in the upper slopes, and it is not described as sandy and dry.

Final Answer: (C) Arid soil

Quick Tip: Start with the clue about the dry climate, since it removes the soils that need heavy rain or forest cover. Then use the sandy texture to decide between the two that remain.

25. If every farmer in India follows modern farming practices, explain any two positive changes this could bring to villages.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Modern farming means the use of high yielding variety seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides, assured irrigation and machines such as tractors and threshers.
- The question asks for changes in the *village*, so the answer must go beyond the field to the life of the people living there.

Step 1: The first change, higher production and food security.
High yielding seeds along with assured irrigation and fertilisers raise the output of the same piece of land, and more than one crop can be taken in a year.
The village produces enough for its own needs and has a surplus left to sell, so the fear of shortage after a weak monsoon is reduced.

Step 2: The second change, higher incomes and less poverty.
A surplus sold in the market brings cash into the household. With a larger and steadier income the farmer can repay loans, repair the house, buy better food and keep children in school for longer.

Step 3: A further change, more work in the village.
Modern farming needs storage, transport, repair of machines, sale of seed and fertiliser, and the marketing of the produce. These activities create work for people who do not own land, so labourers and small traders also gain.

Step 4: One caution to keep in mind.
The gains last only if the practices are used carefully. Excessive use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides and over-pumping of groundwater

can damage the soil and lower the water table, which would take away the very benefit the farmer is seeking.

Final Answer: Two clear gains would be a large rise in production that makes the village secure in food and leaves a surplus to sell, and a rise in household incomes that reduces poverty and creates fresh work in transport, storage and trade within the village itself.

Quick Tip: Write about the village and not just the field. Cover the rise in output and food security, the rise in income, and the new kinds of work that a larger harvest creates.

26. Examine the importance of Bio-gas energy in rural areas.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Biogas is produced by the decomposition of organic matter such as shrubs, farm waste, and animal and human waste.
- In rural India it replaces firewood, dung cakes and kerosene, all of which are either scarce, costly or harmful.

Step 1: It uses waste that is already available in the village.
Shrubs, farm waste, animal waste and human waste are used to produce biogas for domestic consumption in rural areas. The raw material costs nothing and is produced in every household that keeps cattle.

Step 2: It burns better than the fuels it replaces.
The gas obtained by decomposition of organic matter has **higher thermal efficiency** in comparison with kerosene, dung cake and charcoal. A family therefore gets more heat from the same quantity of raw material.

Step 3: It gives the farmer a second benefit, better manure.
Biogas plants are set up at municipal, cooperative and individual levels, and the plants using cattle dung are known as **Gobar gas plants** in rural India.
These provide twin benefits to the farmer in the form of energy and improved quality of manure, since what remains after the gas is drawn off is a richer fertiliser than raw dung.

Step 4: It saves trees and saves manure.
Biogas is by far the most efficient use of cattle dung. It improves the quality of manure and also **prevents the loss of trees and manure due to the burning of fuel wood and cow dung cakes**.
Forests near villages are spared, and dung goes back to the field instead of up in smoke.

Step 5: It improves health and living conditions.
Cooking on firewood and dung cakes fills a kitchen with smoke, which harms the eyes and lungs of the women who cook. A clean gas flame removes that smoke, and the time spent collecting firewood is saved for other work.

Final Answer: Biogas matters in rural areas because it turns free local waste into a clean, efficient fuel, returns a better manure to the

field, saves both trees and dung from being burnt, and gives rural households a smokeless kitchen.

Quick Tip: Build the answer around the raw material used, the higher thermal efficiency, the improved manure left behind, the trees and dung that are saved, and the health benefit of a smokeless kitchen.

27. Examine the significance of natural gas for industrial usage.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Natural gas is an important clean energy resource found in association with or without petroleum.
- Industry values it for two separate reasons, as a fuel and as a raw material, which is what makes it different from coal.

Step 1: It serves industry as a source of energy.
Natural gas is used as a source of energy in factories and in power generation. It burns evenly and its supply can be controlled precisely, which suits processes that need steady heat.

Step 2: It also serves as an industrial raw material.
It is used as an **industrial raw material in the petrochemical industry**. Fertilisers, plastics and a wide range of chemicals are built from it, so the gas becomes part of the product itself and not merely the fuel that makes it.

Step 3: It is clean, which matters for the future.
Natural gas is considered an **environment friendly fuel** because of its low carbon dioxide emissions, and is therefore described as the fuel for the present century.
As rules on pollution tighten, industries that already run on gas are better placed than those depending on coal.

Step 4: India has substantial reserves and the means to move the gas.
Large reserves have been discovered in the **Krishna Godavari basin**. Along the western coast the reserves of Mumbai High and allied fields are supplemented by finds in the Gulf of Khambhat, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands also hold large reserves.
The 1700 km **Hazira Vijaipur Jagdishpur pipeline** links Mumbai High and Bassein with the fertiliser, power and industrial complexes of western and northern India.

Step 5: Its use is spreading beyond the factory.
The use of compressed natural gas, or CNG, for vehicles in place of liquid fuels is gaining wide popularity in the country, which further widens the market and makes investment in gas infrastructure worthwhile.

Final Answer: Natural gas matters to industry because it is both a clean fuel and a raw material for the petrochemical industry, it emits far less carbon dioxide than the alternatives, and India has large reserves together with a pipeline network that carries the gas to fertiliser, power and industrial complexes.

Quick Tip: Cover its double role as fuel and as petrochemical raw material, its low carbon dioxide emissions, the Indian reserves in the Krishna Godavari basin and Mumbai High, and the Hazira Vijaipur Jagdishpur pipeline.

28. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

Sardar Sarovar Project

Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada river in Gujarat. This is one of the largest water resources projects of India covering four states – Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The Sardar Sarovar Project would meet the requirement of water in drought prone and desert areas. Sardar Sarovar Project will provide irrigation facilities to 18.45 lakh hectare of land, covering 3112 villages in 15 districts of Gujarat. It will also irrigate 2,46,000 hectare of land in the strategic desert districts of Barmer and Jalore in Rajasthan and 37,500 hectare in the tribal hilly tract of Maharashtra through lift. About 75% of the command area in Gujarat is drought prone while entire command in Rajasthan is drought prone. Assured water supply will soon make this area drought proof.

Correct Answer: —

29. Why is Sardar Sarovar Project considered important for Gujarat?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- A one-mark source question is answered from the figures given in the passage itself.
- The passage gives the area, the number of villages and districts covered, and the share of that area which is drought prone.

Step 1: Read the scale of irrigation promised.
The project will provide irrigation facilities to **18.45 lakh hectare of land, covering 3112 villages in 15 districts of Gujarat**.

Step 2: Read why that water is so badly needed.
About **75 per cent of the command area in Gujarat is drought prone**, which means three quarters of the land it will serve cannot rely on rainfall.

Step 3: State what the project will change.
Assured water supply will soon make this area drought proof, so farming in these districts will no longer depend on an uncertain monsoon.

Final Answer: The project is important for Gujarat because it will irrigate 18.45 lakh hectare of land across 3112 villages in 15 districts, and since about 75 per cent of that command area is drought prone, an assured water supply will make the region drought proof.

Quick Tip: Pick out two figures from the source, the area and villages it will irrigate in Gujarat, and the share of that command area which is drought prone.

30. Why is Sardar Sarovar Project designed to cover four states?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- A large river project is planned around a river basin, and a basin rarely lies inside one state.
- The passage names the four states and the kind of area each of them needs water for.

Step 1: Name the four states.
The project covers **Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan**, and the source calls it one of the largest water resources projects of India.

Step 2: Note the common need that links them.
The project would meet the requirement of water in **drought prone and desert areas**. All four states have such areas, so all four stand to gain from the same stored water.

Step 3: Note the specific benefit spelt out for each.
Gujarat gets irrigation for 18.45 lakh hectare, Rajasthan gets 2,46,000 hectare in the desert districts of Barmer and Jalore, and Maharashtra gets 37,500 hectare in its tribal hilly tract through lift.

Final Answer: It covers four states because the Narmada waters can serve drought prone and desert areas lying in Maharashtra, Madhya

Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan, and each of these states receives a defined share of irrigation from the same project.

Quick Tip: Think about where a river basin begins and ends, and about which states in the source are named as receiving water. Note that the drought prone and desert areas lie in more than one state.

31. In what ways does this project promote sustainability?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Sustainability means meeting present needs in a way that does not destroy the ability of the future to meet its own.
- For a water project this shows up as reliable supply, better use of a scarce resource, and protection of livelihoods over the long term.

Step 1: It makes the water supply reliable instead of seasonal.
The source says that assured water supply will soon make this area **drought proof**. Storing monsoon water and releasing it through the year turns an uncertain resource into a dependable one.

Step 2: It puts water where it is scarcest.
The project carries water to the strategic desert districts of **Barmer and Jalore** in Rajasthan and to the tribal hilly tract of Maharashtra through lift. Land that could not support settled farming is brought

into use.

Step 3: It secures livelihoods for the long term.
With irrigation reaching 18.45 lakh hectare across 3112 villages in 15 districts of Gujarat, farming families are no longer forced to migrate after a failed monsoon. A settled livelihood is itself a sustainable one.

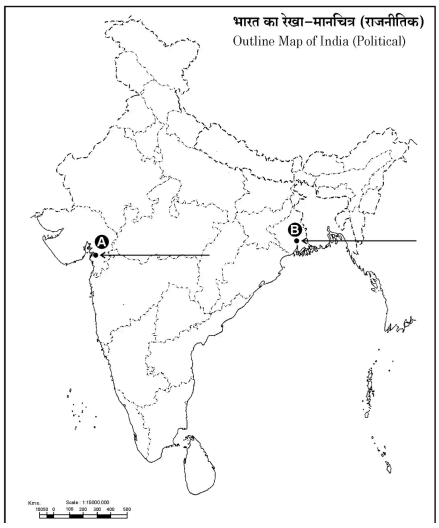
Step 4: It uses one structure to serve many purposes.
A single multi-purpose project supplies irrigation, drinking water and power, instead of separate schemes each taking its own land and materials. This is a more economical use of resources.

Final Answer: The project promotes sustainability by converting an uncertain monsoon into an assured year-round supply, by carrying water to desert and tribal areas that had none, by securing farming livelihoods against drought, and by meeting several needs through one structure.

Quick Tip: Focus on what lasts. Assured supply replacing an uncertain monsoon, water reaching desert and tribal areas, and secure farming livelihoods are the points to build on.

32. On the same outline map of India given for Q. No. 9, locate and label any **three** of the following with suitable symbols:

(i) The major dam constructed on the Chenab river
(ii) Nuclear power plant in Maharashtra
(iii) Software Technology Park in Tamil Nadu
(iv) International Airport in Punjab



Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- A locate and label question is answered by naming the place correctly and then marking it inside the right state with the proper symbol.
- Only three of the four have to be attempted, and each carries one mark.

Step 1: The major dam on the Chenab.
This is the **Salal Dam**, built on the Chenab in Jammu and Kashmir.

Mark it in the far north of the map, on the course of the Chenab, using the symbol for a dam.

Step 2: The nuclear power plant in Maharashtra.
This is **Tarapur**, on the coast of Maharashtra north of Mumbai. It is the oldest nuclear power station in India. Mark it on the western coast with the symbol for a nuclear plant.

Step 3: The Software Technology Park in Tamil Nadu.
This is at **Chennai**, on the Coromandel coast in the east of the peninsula. Mark it on the coast of Tamil Nadu.

Step 4: The international airport in Punjab.
This is the **Raja Sansi International Airport at Amritsar**, also known as Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport. Mark Amritsar in north-western Punjab, close to the international border, with the symbol for an airport.

Step 5: Points to check before finishing.
Write each name clearly beside its symbol, keep every label inside the correct state, and attempt exactly three of the four as the question requires.

Final Answer: Salal Dam on the Chenab in Jammu and Kashmir, the Tarapur nuclear power plant in Maharashtra, the Software Technology Park at Chennai in Tamil Nadu, and the Amritsar international airport in Punjab. Any three of these are to be located and labelled.

Quick Tip: Name each place from its clue first, then find the state on the map. A dam goes on a river, a nuclear plant sits on the coast for cooling water, and an airport is marked at its city.

33. Name the dam built on River Chenab in India.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Dams are easiest to remember when each one is paired with the river it stands on.
- The Chenab is one of the rivers of the Indus system, flowing through the northern mountains.

Step 1: Name the dam.
The dam built on the Chenab river is the **Salal Dam**, located in Jammu and Kashmir.

Step 2: Note what it is used for.
It is a hydroelectric project, built to generate power from the steep fall of the river in the mountains.

Step 3: Separate it from the other well known dams.
The Bhakra Nangal dam stands on the Satluj and Beas, the Hirakud on the Mahanadi, the Tehri on the Bhagirathi, the Nagarjuna Sagar on the Krishna, and the Sardar Sarovar on the Narmada. None of these is on the Chenab.

Final Answer: The dam built on the Chenab river is the Salal Dam in Jammu and Kashmir.

Quick Tip: Match the river to its dam. The Chenab flows through Jammu and Kashmir, so look for the hydroelectric project of that region rather than a dam of the plains.

34. Name the place where 'nuclear power plant' is located in Maharashtra.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Nuclear energy is obtained by altering the structure of atoms, and the heat released is used to generate electric power.
- India has a small number of such plants, and each is named in the chapter on minerals and energy resources.

Step 1: Name the place.
The nuclear power plant in Maharashtra is located at **Tarapur**, on the coast north of Mumbai.

Step 2: Note its importance.
Tarapur is the oldest nuclear power station in India and was among the first in Asia, so it is the standard example used for Maharashtra.

Step 3: Recall the other nuclear plants for contrast.

Rawatbhata near Kota lies in Rajasthan, Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu, Narora in Uttar Pradesh, Kakrapara in Gujarat and Kaiga in Karnataka. Only Tarapur belongs to Maharashtra.

Final Answer: The nuclear power plant in Maharashtra is located at Tarapur.

Quick Tip: A nuclear plant needs enormous amounts of cooling water, so look along the Arabian Sea coast of Maharashtra rather than inland. It is the oldest such station in India.

35. Name the place where software technology park is located in Tamil Nadu.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Software Technology Parks provide a single window service and high data communication facility to software experts.
- They are set up in cities that already have trained manpower, reliable power and good transport links.

Step 1: Name the place.
The Software Technology Park of Tamil Nadu is located at **Chennai**.

Step 2: Note why Chennai was chosen.
Chennai is the capital of the state, has a large number of engineering

colleges, an international airport, a major port and strong communication links. All of these are what a software park needs.

Step 3: Note the importance of the industry.
The information technology and electronics industry has become a major foreign exchange earner for India and provides employment to a large number of young people, a good share of whom are women.

Final Answer: The Software Technology Park in Tamil Nadu is located at Chennai.

Quick Tip: Software settles where engineers, power and fast communication already are. Name the capital city of Tamil Nadu on the eastern coast.

36. Name the place where international airport is located in Punjab.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Air transport is the fastest means of travel and is vital for regions that lie far from the sea or from the major metropolitan centres.
- The international airport of Punjab serves a city of great religious and historical importance in the north-west of the state.

Step 1: Name the place.
The international airport of Punjab is located at **Amritsar**.

Step 2: Give the full name of the airport.
It is the **Raja Sansi International Airport**, officially named Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport.

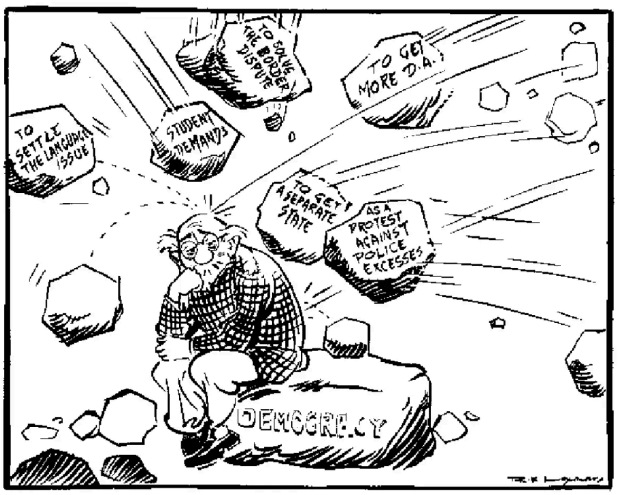
Step 3: Note why the location matters.
Amritsar lies in north-western Punjab close to the international border. The airport links the region directly with countries where a very large number of families from Punjab have settled, and it also serves pilgrims visiting the city.

Final Answer: The international airport of Punjab is located at Amritsar, known as Raja Sansi International Airport or Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport.

Quick Tip: Think of the city in Punjab that receives the most visitors from abroad and has the largest number of families settled overseas. The airport carries the name of a Sikh Guru.

37. Look at the given picture carefully and choose the most appropriate option:

Which of the following is a strength of democracy highlighted in the cartoon?



(A) Avoidance of social conflicts.

(B) Quick decision-making

(C) Concentration of power with one

(D) Thinking accommodation of various demands.

Correct Answer: (D) Thinking accommodation of various demands.

Solution:

Concept:

- A cartoon is read by looking at the labels drawn on it, because those labels carry the message.
- The figure here sits on a rock marked DEMOCRACY while stones marked with different demands are thrown at it from every side.

Step 1: Read the labels on the stones.
They say *to settle the language issue*, *student demands*, *to solve the border dispute*, *to get more D.A.*, *to get a separate state* and *as a protest against police excesses*.
Every stone is a different demand coming from a different group of people.

Step 2: Read what democracy is doing in the picture.
The figure is not running away and is not striking back. It stays seated on the rock of democracy while the demands rain down on it, holding its head in thought.
Democracy is shown absorbing all these demands at once.

Step 3: Test option (B), quick decision-making.
The cartoon shows the opposite. So many demands arriving together is exactly what makes democratic decisions slow, and this is usually listed as a weakness of democracy rather than a strength.

Step 4: Test options (A) and (C).
Social conflicts are clearly not being avoided, since every stone represents a live conflict. Concentration of power with one person is the mark of a dictatorship and is not a strength of democracy at all.

Step 5: Confirm option (D).
The strength being shown is that a democracy is able to receive and think about demands coming from many different groups instead of crushing them. This is the accommodation of various demands.

Final Answer: (D) Thinking accommodation of various demands.

Quick Tip: Read the writing on each falling stone. They are all different demands from different groups. Then ask what democracy is doing about them in the picture.

38. In a democracy, the government is responsible:

(A) Towards prosperous societies

(B) Towards deprived societies

(C) Towards communities

(D) Towards citizens.

Correct Answer: (D) Towards citizens.

Solution:

Concept:

- In a democracy the people are the source of all political power, and the government holds office only because the people elected it.
- Its accountability therefore runs to the whole body of citizens and not to any one section.

Step 1: State the principle.
A democratic government is a **legitimate government**, elected by the people and **accountable to the people**. Every adult citizen has one vote, and each vote has equal value.

Step 2: Test options (A) and (B).
A government responsible only towards prosperous societies would

be serving the rich alone, and one responsible only towards deprived societies would be leaving out everyone else. Both would break the rule of equality before the law.

Step 3: Test option (C).
A government responsible towards communities rather than citizens would be treating people as members of groups instead of as individuals with equal rights. Democracy is built on the equal worth of each person.

Step 4: Confirm option (D).
The government is responsible **towards citizens**, all of them equally, and it must answer to them at every election and through the courts, the legislature and a free press in between.

Final Answer: (D) Towards citizens.

Quick Tip: Ask who elects the government. If every adult votes, the government must answer to all of them, not to any one section of society.

39. Read the given statements regarding decentralisation in India and choose the correct option:

i. Rural local government is known as Panchayati Raj.
ii. Each village or group of villages have Gram Panchayat.
iii. Panch and Sarpanch of villages are selected by Election Commission.
iv. Panchayat works under the supervision of Gram Sabha.

(A) only i, iii and iv are correct.

(B) only i, ii and iv are correct.

(C) only ii, iii and iv are correct.

(D) only i, ii and iii are correct.

Correct Answer: (B) only i, ii and iv are correct.

Solution:

Concept:

- Decentralisation means that power is taken away from the central and state governments and given to local government, so that decisions are made close to the people affected.
- The whole point of the arrangement is that local representatives are chosen by the local people, not appointed from outside.

Step 1: Check statement i.
Rural local government is indeed known as **Panchayati Raj**. The statement is **correct**.

Step 2: Check statement ii.
Each village, or a group of villages in some states, has a **Gram Panchayat**, which is a council consisting of several ward members and a president or sarpanch. The statement is **correct**.

Step 3: Check statement iii.
The panch and the sarpanch are **directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village**. They are not selected by the Election Commission, whose job is to conduct elections rather than to choose candidates.

The statement is **incorrect**.

Step 4: Check statement iv.
The Gram Panchayat is the decision-making body for the entire village, and it works under the overall supervision of the **Gram Sabha**, which includes all the voters of the village. The Gram Sabha meets at least twice or thrice a year to approve the annual budget and to review the performance of the panchayat.
The statement is **correct**.

Step 5: Pick the option carrying exactly the three correct statements.
Statements i, ii and iv are correct and iii is wrong, which is option (B).

Final Answer: (B) only i, ii and iv are correct.

Quick Tip: Find the one statement that would take the power of choosing leaders away from the village itself. Remember what the Election Commission actually does and does not do.

40. Find the odd one out from the following:

(A) Communist Party of India (M) & Bharatiya Janata Party

(B) Rashtriya Janata Dal & Janata Dal

(C) Nationalist Congress Party & Shiv Sena

(D) United Democratic Party & National People's Party

Correct Answer: (C) Nationalist Congress Party & Shiv Sena

Solution:

Concept:

- Parties in India are registered with the Election Commission, which grants recognition as either a **national party** or a **state party** on the basis of the votes and seats each one wins.
- In an odd-one-out question of this kind, three pairs will be internally consistent and one will mix the two categories.

Step 1: Test pair (A).
The Communist Party of India (Marxist) and the Bharatiya Janata Party are both recognised **national parties**. The pair is consistent.

Step 2: Test pair (B).
The Rashtriya Janata Dal and the Janata Dal are both recognised as **state parties**, drawing their strength from particular states rather than from the whole country. The pair is consistent.

Step 3: Test pair (D).
The United Democratic Party and the National People Party are both **state parties** of the north-east. The pair is consistent.

Step 4: Test pair (C).
The Nationalist Congress Party was a recognised **national party**, while the Shiv Sena is a **state party** of Maharashtra.
This is the only pair that puts a national party alongside a state party.

Step 5: State the reason for the answer.
Since the other three pairs each hold two parties of the same category, the pair that mixes the categories is the odd one out.

Final Answer: (C) Nationalist Congress Party & Shiv Sena

Quick Tip: Work out what three of the four pairs have in common. Sort each party into national or state level and find the pair that mixes the two.

41. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): The civil war in Sri Lanka resulted due to failure of political accommodation of ethnicity.
Reason (R): The distrust between the Sinhala and Tamil communities turned into widespread conflict in Sri Lanka.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is **not** the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Correct Answer: (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Solution:

Concept:

- Sri Lanka is used in the chapter on power sharing as the example of what happens when a majority community refuses to share power with a minority.
- Both statements have to be judged separately, and then the link between them tested.

Step 1: Judge the Assertion.
The democratically elected government adopted a series of majoritarian measures. Sinhala was made the only official language in 1956, preference was given to Sinhala applicants for government jobs and university positions, and the constitution protected and fostered Buddhism.
These steps denied the Sri Lankan Tamils any effective share in power, and the resulting conflict became a **civil war**. The Assertion is **correct**.

Step 2: Judge the Reason.
Sri Lankan Tamils felt that their language, culture and rights were being ignored, and that the constitution and the policies of government denied them equal political rights. Relations between the two communities strained over time into **distrust**, and by the 1980s the demand had grown into one for an independent state.
The Reason is **correct**.

Step 3: Test whether the Reason explains the Assertion.
The Assertion names the cause, a refusal to accommodate ethnic difference. The Reason describes how that refusal worked itself out, by breeding distrust between Sinhala and Tamil communities until the distrust became open conflict.
The Reason is therefore the mechanism through which the Assertion came true, so it does explain it.

Step 4: Choose the option.
Both statements are correct and the second explains the first, which is option (A).

Final Answer: (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Quick Tip: Write the Assertion as cause and result, then ask whether the Reason supplies the missing step between them. Recall the majoritarian measures taken in Sri Lanka from 1956 onwards.

42. Suggest two measures to ensure equal opportunities for women in all professions.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Women form about half the population, yet their share in paid work outside the home, and especially in better paid professions, remains small.
- The barriers are partly legal, partly social and partly practical, so the measures must address more than one of these at a time.

Step 1: Equal wages and strict enforcement of the law.
Women are paid less than men in many jobs even when both do the same work. The law provides for **equal wages for equal work**, and strict enforcement of this provision, along with penalties for employers who ignore it, would remove one of the clearest inequalities.

Step 2: Education and skill training for girls.

The literacy rate among women is lower than among men, and a smaller proportion of girls go on to higher studies. Free and compulsory schooling, scholarships and vocational training open the door to professions that at present remain closed for want of qualifications.

Step 3: A safe and supportive workplace.
Women often leave work because of unsafe travel, long hours and the absence of childcare. Safe transport, secure workplaces, laws against harassment, maternity leave and creches at the place of work allow a woman to stay in a profession instead of dropping out of it.

Step 4: Reservation and a change in social attitudes.
Reserving seats in local bodies has raised the presence of women in public life, and similar steps in recruitment can help elsewhere. Alongside this, families and society have to accept that a woman may choose any profession, since the deeper barrier is the belief that some work is not meant for her.

Final Answer: Two effective measures would be strict enforcement of equal wages for equal work along with laws against discrimination and harassment, and wider education and skill training for girls supported by safe workplaces, maternity benefits and childcare.

Quick Tip: Suggest practical steps rather than general wishes. Education and training, strict enforcement of equal wages, laws against harassment, maternity leave and childcare are the strongest points.

43. Differentiate between democracy and dictatorship.

Correct Answer: –

Solution:

Concept:

- The two forms of government are separated by one basic question, who holds power and to whom that power answers.
- Every other difference follows from that first one.

Step 1: Difference in who rules.
In a **democracy** the rulers are elected by the people. In a **dictatorship** power is held by one person or a small group that has not been elected, and that keeps power by force.

Step 2: Difference in accountability.
A democratic government has to face the voters at regular intervals and can be removed at an election. A dictator answers to no one and cannot be removed peacefully.

Step 3: Difference in the rights of the people.
A democracy guarantees rights such as freedom of speech, expression, association and the right to move the courts. In a dictatorship these rights are curtailed, criticism of the ruler is punished, and the press is controlled.

Step 4: Difference in the handling of disagreement.
A democracy settles differences through discussion, negotiation and compromise, and accommodates diverse groups and views. A dictatorship suppresses opposition instead of accommodating it.

Final Answer: In a democracy the rulers are elected by the people, remain accountable to them, guarantee their rights and settle differences by discussion. In a dictatorship power rests with an unelected individual or group, there is no accountability, rights are curtailed and opposition is suppressed.

Quick Tip: Compare the two on a few clear counts, who chooses the ruler, whether the ruler can be removed, what rights citizens have, and how disagreement is handled.

44. How does the Indian Constitution define the distribution of powers between the centre and the states? Explain with examples.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- India is a federal country, so the Constitution has to state clearly which government may make law on which subject.
- It does this by dividing subjects into three lists, and by fixing who takes charge of anything left over.

Step 1: The Union List.
This contains subjects of **national importance**, such as **defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency**.
They are placed here because the whole country needs one uniform policy on them, and only the **Union Government** can make laws on

these subjects.

Step 2: The State List.
This contains subjects of **state and local importance**, such as **police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation**.
Only the **State Governments** can make laws on these, since conditions differ greatly from one state to another.

Step 3: The Concurrent List.
This contains subjects of common interest to both, such as **education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession**.
Both the Union and the State Governments can make laws on these subjects. If their laws conflict, the **law made by the Union Government prevails**.

Step 4: Subjects that fall in none of the lists.
New subjects appear that the makers of the Constitution could not have foreseen, **computer software** being one example. These are called **residuary subjects**, and the power to legislate on them rests with the **Union Government**.

Step 5: Why the division cannot be changed easily.
This three fold distribution cannot be altered by one government acting alone. Any change needs to be passed by both Houses of Parliament with at least two thirds of the members present and voting, and then ratified by the legislatures of at least half the states.

Final Answer: The Constitution divides subjects into a Union List for the centre, a State List for the states, and a Concurrent List on which both may legislate with the union law prevailing in case of

conflict, while residuary subjects such as computer software rest with the Union Government.

Quick Tip: Explain the three lists with examples from each, state what happens when a concurrent law conflicts, and mention who takes charge of residuary subjects such as computer software.

45. "Political parties are one of the most visible institutions in a democracy." Examine the statement.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- For most ordinary people, democracy is equal to political parties. Parties are the part of the democratic system that people actually see and deal with.
- Their visibility comes from the number of functions they perform and from how far those functions reach into daily life.

Step 1: They are the face of every election.
Elections are fought mainly among candidates put up by political parties. Voters see party symbols, manifestos, rallies and campaigns, and a candidate without a party is the exception rather than the rule.

Step 2: They form the government that people live under.
The party or alliance winning a majority forms the government, chooses the leaders, appoints the ministers and takes the decisions.

Parties that lose take up the role of the **opposition** and criticise the government for its wrong policies.
Whichever side people look at, they see a party.

Step 3: They decide the laws that bind everyone.
Laws are debated and passed in the legislature, but members generally vote as their party directs. In practice, therefore, it is the party rather than the individual member that shapes a law.

Step 4: They shape what the country talks about.
Parties raise and highlight issues, launch movements and mould public opinion, often working alongside pressure groups. An issue that no party takes up rarely reaches the national agenda at all.

Step 5: They are the point of contact for the ordinary citizen.
For an ordinary person a local party worker is far easier to approach than a government officer. Parties therefore provide **access to government machinery and to welfare schemes**, which is why people know their party workers by name.
This is also why people blame parties for whatever is wrong with the working of a democracy, another sign of how visible they are.

Final Answer: Parties are the most visible institution because they contest every election, form the government and the opposition, decide the laws, set the public agenda, and serve as the everyday link between the citizen and the state. To most people, they simply are the democracy.

Quick Tip: Build the answer on the functions of parties, contesting elections, forming government and opposition, making laws, shaping opinion

and giving access to welfare schemes. Add that people blame parties for whatever goes wrong, which itself shows their visibility.

46. "There are many challenges before the political parties." Examine the statement.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Political parties are necessary for a democracy, but they can serve it well only if they are themselves run in a democratic and honest manner.
- Four weaknesses are commonly identified in their working.

Step 1: Lack of internal democracy.
Power inside most parties is concentrated in the hands of **one or a few leaders at the top**. Parties do not keep membership registers up to date, do not hold organisational meetings regularly and do not conduct internal elections.
Ordinary members have no way of influencing decisions, so those who disagree either give in or leave to start another party.

Step 2: Dynastic succession.
Because decision making inside parties is closed, leaders at the top favour people close to them, very often their own family members. In many parties the top positions are controlled by members of one family.

This is unfair to other members and bad for democracy, since people without experience or popular support can reach high office.

Step 3: The growing role of money and muscle power.
Since parties are focused on winning elections, they tend to use **short cuts**. They select candidates who have money or who can win by any means, sometimes including people with a criminal background.
Rich individuals and companies that fund parties gain influence over their policies and decisions.

Step 4: Parties often fail to offer a meaningful choice.
A democracy needs a real choice, yet the ideological differences among parties have narrowed in many countries. In India the difference between the economic policies of the major parties has become very small.
Voters who want a genuinely different set of policies often find no party representing them.

Step 5: Why these challenges must be addressed.
Each weakness reduces the ability of a party to represent the people who vote for it. Reforms such as regulating internal affairs, curbing the role of money, reserving places for women and ordinary members, and state funding of elections have therefore been suggested.

Final Answer: The main challenges are the absence of internal democracy, dynastic succession, the growing weight of money and muscle power, and the narrowing of policy differences that leaves voters without a meaningful choice.

Quick Tip: Organise the answer around four challenges, lack of internal democracy, dynastic succession, money and muscle power, and the absence of a meaningful choice for voters. Close with the reforms suggested.

47. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Power Sharing

Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. Let us call this horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. Last year, we studied that in a democracy, even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies. Similarly, although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

Correct Answer: —

48. Explain the term 'Balance of Power'.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- The term appears in the source as the result of dividing power horizontally among the organs of government.
- Explaining it means saying both what is balanced and what that balance prevents.

Step 1: Identify what is being balanced.
Power is shared among the **legislature, the executive and the judiciary**, which are three organs placed at the same level, each exercising different powers.

Step 2: Identify what the balance achieves.
The source states that such a separation ensures that **none of the organs can exercise unlimited power**, because each organ checks the others.

Step 3: State the meaning in one sentence.
Balance of power therefore means a situation in which no single organ of government is stronger than the others, since each is able to restrain the rest.

Final Answer: Balance of power means the arrangement in which the legislature, the executive and the judiciary each hold different powers and check one another, so that no single organ of government can exercise unlimited power.

Quick Tip: The source uses the phrase right after explaining that each organ checks the others. Say which organs are involved and what the balance between them prevents.

49. Why is the judiciary considered independent in a democracy?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- An independent judiciary is one that can decide a case without being controlled by the government whose actions it may have to judge.
- The source makes this point by contrasting how judges are appointed with what they are able to do afterwards.

Step 1: Note the apparent difficulty.
Judges are **appointed by the executive**. At first sight this might suggest that they would be reluctant to rule against the government that appointed them.

Step 2: Note what the source says they can still do.
Although judges are appointed by the executive, they can **check the functioning of the executive or of laws made by the legislatures**. Their power to decide is not limited by who appointed them.

Step 3: State why this makes them independent.
Once appointed, judges decide cases on the basis of the Constitution and the law alone. They cannot be removed easily, and their decisions are binding on the government itself.

Final Answer: The judiciary is considered independent because, even though judges are appointed by the executive, they can examine

and strike down the actions of the executive and the laws passed by the legislature, deciding cases on the law alone and not on the wishes of whoever appointed them.

Quick Tip: The source admits that judges are appointed by the executive and then says what they can still do. Build the answer on that contrast.

50. How is power shared among different organs of government? Explain.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- This is the form of power sharing that the source calls **horizontal distribution of power**, because it operates among organs placed at the same level.
- The sharing has two parts, a separation of functions and a mutual check.

Step 1: Power is divided among three organs.
It is shared among the **legislature, the executive and the judiciary**. Each of these exercises different powers, and none of them is placed above the others.

Step 2: This is called horizontal distribution.
The source calls it horizontal because the organs sit at the same level rather than one above another, and each carries out a separate function of government.

Step 3: Each organ checks the other two.
Ministers and government officials exercise power but are **responsible to the Parliament or the State Assemblies**.
Judges are appointed by the executive, yet they can **check the functioning of the executive or the laws made by the legislatures**.

Step 4: The purpose and the name of the arrangement.
Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power, and the result is a balance of power among the various institutions. This arrangement is called a **system of checks and balances**.

Final Answer: Power is shared horizontally among the legislature, the executive and the judiciary, each with different powers at the same level. Ministers answer to the legislature and judges can review the acts of both, so no organ holds unlimited power. This is the system of checks and balances.

Quick Tip: Name the three organs, say why the sharing is called horizontal, and then give the two examples in the source of one organ checking another. End with the term checks and balances.

51. Which of the following reports compare countries using health, education and per capita income?

(A) Human Development Report

(B) Global Trade Report

(C) World Development Report

(D) Economic Survey Report

Correct Answer: (A) Human Development Report

Solution:

Concept:

- Income alone is a poor measure of development, because two countries with the same average income can differ greatly in how healthy and how educated their people are.
- One international report was designed exactly to correct that limitation by combining three measures instead of using one.

Step 1: Identify the report that uses all three measures.
The **Human Development Report**, published by the United Nations Development Programme, compares countries on the basis of the **educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income**.
All three items named in the question appear in this report.

Step 2: Test option (C), the World Development Report.
The World Development Report is brought out by the World Bank and classifies countries mainly by **per capita income**. It uses income alone as its criterion, not health and education as well.
It is placed in the options precisely to test whether the two reports can be told apart.

Step 3: Test options (B) and (D).
A Global Trade Report would deal with exports and imports, and the Economic Survey is an Indian document presented before the union budget which reviews the economy of one country rather than comparing many.
Neither compares countries on health, education and income together.

Step 4: Note why the combined measure matters.
Money cannot buy a pollution free environment, freedom from disease, or an education system that works. That is why development has to be judged on health and education along with income.

Final Answer: (A) Human Development Report

Quick Tip: Two of the options are real international reports. One classifies countries by income alone and the other adds health and education to income. Pick the one that uses all three.

52. The removal of barriers on foreign trade and investment by the Indian government has been called as:

(A) Industrialisation

(B) Nationalisation

(C) Privatisation

(D) Liberalisation

Correct Answer: (D) Liberalisation

Solution:

Concept:

- A trade barrier is any restriction a government places on imports and exports, such as a tax on imports or a limit on the quantity allowed in.
- Removing such barriers has a specific name in economics, and the question is testing whether that name can be told apart from three similar sounding terms.

Step 1: Name the process.
Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is what is known as **liberalisation**. With liberalisation, businesses are allowed to make their own decisions about what to import and export and in what quantity.

Step 2: Recall when India did this.
Starting around **1991**, barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent. Goods could be imported and exported easily, and foreign companies could set up factories and offices here.
Until then India had kept these barriers to protect producers within the country from foreign competition.

Step 3: Test option (C), privatisation.
Privatisation means transferring ownership of a public sector undertaking to private hands. It concerns who owns a company, not whether goods may cross the border.

Step 4: Test options (A) and (B).
Industrialisation means the growth of industries in a country, and

nationalisation is the opposite of privatisation, the taking over of private firms by the government. Neither describes the removal of trade barriers.

Final Answer: (D) Liberalisation

Quick Tip: Sort the four terms by what each is about, ownership, growth of industry, or openness to the outside world. Trade barriers belong to the last group.

53. Read the given case and choose the correct option:

Swapna, a small farmer grows groundnut on her three acres of land. She takes a loan from the moneylender to meet the expenses of cultivation but midway due to flood, crop fails and her debt increased. Again she has to take loan to manage crops.

Suggest Swapna, which of the following sources of loan would be suitable for her.

(A) Friends

(B) Relatives

(C) Moneylenders

(D) Banks

Correct Answer: (D) Banks

Solution:

Concept:

- Sources of credit are of two kinds. **Formal** sources such as banks and cooperatives are supervised by the Reserve Bank of India, while **informal** sources such as moneylenders, traders, relatives and friends are supervised by nobody.
- The case describes a farmer already sliding into a debt trap, so the answer must be the source that can stop that slide.

Step 1: Understand what has gone wrong in the case.
Swapna borrowed from a moneylender, the crop failed because of flood, and her debt increased. She now has to borrow again to manage the next crop. This is exactly the situation described as a **debt trap**.

Step 2: See why option (C) would make it worse.
Moneylenders charge a much higher rate of interest than banks, and there is no one to stop them. Borrowing again from the same source would raise her repayment further and deepen the trap.

Step 3: See why options (A) and (B) are not a solution.
Friends and relatives are also informal sources. The amounts they can lend are small and uncertain, there is no written agreement, and the terms depend entirely on the relationship. They cannot finance a farming season year after year.

Step 4: See why banks are the right advice.
Banks are a **formal** source. They charge a much lower rate of interest, their lending is supervised by the Reserve Bank of India, the terms are written down, and repayment schedules can be arranged to suit a crop cycle.
Cheap credit of this kind is what allows a small farmer to invest and repay out of the harvest instead of sinking further into debt.

Final Answer: (D) Banks

Quick Tip: Sort the four options into supervised and unsupervised lenders. Swapna is already caught in a debt trap, so she needs the source that charges the lowest interest and is answerable to the Reserve Bank of India.

54. Identify the sector of the economy on the basis of ownership with the help of following information:

• The government owns most of the assets.
• Delivery of services in the hands of government.
• Fair price shops is an example of it.

(A) Private Sector

(B) Public Sector

(C) Joint Sector

(D) Cooperative Sector

Correct Answer: (B) Public Sector

Solution:

Concept:

- When activities are classified on the basis of ownership, the economy divides into the public sector and the private sector.
- The test is simply who owns the assets and who delivers the services.

Step 1: Apply the first clue.
In the **public sector** the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. The first clue matches this definition word for word.

Step 2: Apply the second clue.
Delivery of services in the hands of the government again describes the public sector, since in the private sector delivery lies with private individuals or companies.

Step 3: Apply the third clue.
Fair price shops, which distribute foodgrains and other essentials at controlled prices through the public distribution system, are run under government arrangement. They exist to serve people rather than to earn a profit, which is the mark of the public sector.

Step 4: Test the remaining options.
The private sector is guided by the motive of earning profits, so it does not fit. A joint sector enterprise is owned partly by the government and partly by private parties, but the clues say the government owns *most* of the assets and delivers the services. The cooperative sector is owned by its own members, not by the government.

Final Answer: (B) Public Sector

Quick Tip: Start from the example given. Ask who would run a shop that sells essentials below the market price, and whether a business working for profit could do so.

55. Study the given data carefully and answer the question that follows:

Country	Monthly income of citizens in ₹				
	I	II	III	IV	V
A	9,500	10,500	9,800	1,000	10,200
B	500	500	500	500	4,800

Identify the average monthly income of citizens in country A.

(A) 8,200

(B) 9,000

(C) 1,000

(D) 9,020

Correct Answer: (A) 8,200

Solution:

Concept:

- Average income, also called per capita income, is the total income of a country divided by its total population.
- Here the country has five citizens, so the five incomes are added and the sum is divided by five.

Step 1: Write the formula.

$$\text{Average income} = \frac{\text{Total income of all citizens}}{\text{Number of citizens}}$$

Step 2: Add the five incomes of country A.

$9,500 + 10,500 = 20,000$

$20{,}000 + 9{,}800 = 29{,}800$

$29{,}800 + 1{,}000 = 30{,}800$

$30{,}800 + 10{,}200 = 41{,}000$

So the total monthly income of country A is **Rs. 41,000**.

Step 3: Divide by the number of citizens.

$$\frac{41{,}000}{5} = 8{,}200$$

Step 4: Check the answer against the data.

Four of the five citizens earn between **9,500** and **10,500**, but the fifth earns only **1,000**. That one low figure pulls the average down to **8,200**, which is why the average is lower than most of the individual incomes.

Final Answer: (A) 8,200

Quick Tip: Add the five incomes of country A and divide by five. Estimate first, since four incomes are near ten thousand and one is very low, so the average must be a little above eight thousand.

56. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank:

Net attendance ratio is expressed as a _____ of total children in the age group of 6 – 10 years attending school.

(A) Ratio

(B) Percentage

(C) Fraction

(D) Index

Correct Answer: (B) Percentage

Solution:

Concept:

- Net Attendance Ratio is one of the measures used along with literacy rate and infant mortality rate to judge how well an education system is working.
- Although the word ratio appears in its name, the figure itself is reported in a particular form.

Step 1: Recall the definition.
Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of the age group 6 to 10 attending school, expressed as a **percentage** of the total number of children in the same age group.

Step 2: See why a percentage is used.
A percentage allows two states or two countries of very different sizes to be compared directly. Saying that 80 out of every 100 children attend school is meaningful whatever the total population may be.

Step 3: Test the other options.
A ratio would be written in a form such as 4 to 5 and would not be directly comparable in the same way. A fraction such as four fifths says the same thing but is not the form used in the reports. An index

is a number built from several different measures, which this is not.

Step 4: Note the related measures.
The literacy rate measures the proportion of the literate population aged seven and above, and the infant mortality rate measures deaths of children under one year per thousand live births. Each of these is also reported in a standard form so that comparison is possible.

Final Answer: (B) Percentage

Quick Tip: Ask which form lets a small state and a large state be compared fairly. A figure out of a hundred does that, whatever the size of the population.

57. "New technology has helped to connect the world." Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the process of globalisation.
- Two kinds of technology matter here, the technology that moves goods and the technology that moves information.

Step 1: Transport technology brought places closer.
The past fifty years have seen several improvements in transportation

technology. This has made much **faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs**.
Perishable goods such as fruits and flowers can now reach markets thousands of kilometres away while still fresh.

Step 2: Telecommunication removed distance altogether.
Telecommunication facilities such as the telegraph, the telephone including the mobile phone, and the fax are used to **contact one another around the world, to access information instantly and to communicate from remote areas**.
This has been made possible by satellite communication devices.

Step 3: Computers and the internet made information almost free to move.
Computers have now entered almost every field of activity. The internet allows people to obtain and share information on almost anything, and electronic mail and voice mail can be sent across the world at **negligible cost**.

Step 4: Show the effect with an example.
A news magazine published for readers in London may be designed and printed in Delhi. The text and photographs are prepared in Delhi, sent to the London office over the internet, and printed there.
The cost of designing and printing in India is low, so the publisher saves money while the reader is served on time.

Final Answer: Faster and cheaper transport carried goods across continents, satellites and telephones made instant contact possible from anywhere, and computers with the internet let information and money move at almost no cost. Together these allowed work to be

divided between countries, as when a London magazine is designed in Delhi.

Quick Tip: Cover transport technology, telecommunication with satellites, and computers with the internet. Then give one concrete example such as a magazine designed in Delhi and printed in London.

58. Why is credit important for economic development? Explain.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Credit means an agreement in which the lender supplies money, goods or services to the borrower in return for a promise of payment later.
- It becomes important for development when it is used for a purpose that increases the income of the borrower.

Step 1: Credit supplies the working capital that production needs. Production cannot wait until money has been collected from earlier sales. Raw materials have to be bought and wages paid before the goods are ready.
Credit meets these **ongoing expenses of production** so that work can begin on time.

Step 2: It allows producers to complete work on time and earn more. Consider a shoe manufacturer who receives a large order. He obtains

credit to buy leather and pay his workers, completes the order within the agreed time, delivers the shoes and receives payment.
After repaying the loan he is left with a **larger profit than before**.

Step 3: It carries the farmer through the crop season.
A farmer needs money at the beginning of the season for seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and water, but earns only after the harvest. A crop loan bridges that gap and is repaid from the sale of the crop. Without it, much land would go uncultivated for want of cash.

Step 4: Cheap credit must reach everyone for development to follow. **Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the development of the country.** Where the poor have to depend on informal lenders charging very high interest, borrowing leads to a debt trap instead of growth.
This is why the expansion of formal credit and of self-help groups matters so much.

Final Answer: Credit is important because it provides the working capital that production requires, lets producers and farmers complete their work on time and earn more, and, when it is cheap and available to all, allows even small borrowers to invest and raise their incomes.

Quick Tip: Show how credit meets the working capital needs of production, helps complete work on time, carries farmers through the season, and why the rate of interest decides whether it helps or harms.

59. Analyse the issues that necessitate sustainable development for the future.

Correct Answer: –

Solution:

Concept:

- Sustainability of development means that development should take place without damaging the environment, and without compromising the needs of the future generation.
- It has become necessary because several resources are being used far faster than nature can replace them.

Step 1: Groundwater is being exhausted.
Groundwater is a renewable resource, but if we use more than what is being replenished by rain the resource is **overused**. In many parts of the country the water table has fallen sharply, and 300 districts have reported a drop of over four metres in the past twenty years.
About one third of the country is already overusing its groundwater reserves.

Step 2: Non-renewable resources are running out.
Crude oil, coal and minerals are **non-renewable**. Once used they are gone, and the known reserves of crude oil in the world would last only a few decades at the present rate of use.
Since modern industry and transport depend on them, their exhaustion threatens development itself.

Step 3: The environment is being damaged.
Industrial growth has brought air and water pollution, deforestation, loss of soil fertility and the destruction of habitats. Money cannot buy back a pollution free environment or a disease free life once these are

lost.

Step 4: The future generation has a claim as well.
Development that exhausts resources and poisons the environment leaves the next generation worse off than the present one. Scientists have therefore warned that the path of development being followed cannot continue indefinitely.

Final Answer: Sustainable development is necessary because groundwater is being overused, non-renewable resources such as crude oil and minerals are being exhausted, the environment is being seriously damaged, and continuing on this path would leave nothing for the generations that follow.

Quick Tip: Build the answer on the overuse of groundwater, the exhaustion of non-renewable resources such as crude oil, and environmental damage, and connect each to what the next generation will be left with.

60. Explain the role of secondary sector in an economy.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- The secondary sector covers activities in which **natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing**.
- Because the product is made and not gathered, this sector is also called the industrial sector, and it stands between the primary

sector that supplies raw material and the tertiary sector that carries and sells the goods.

Step 1: It adds value to the produce of the primary sector.
Cotton grown in a field is worth far less than the yarn spun from it, and yarn is worth less than cloth. Sugarcane becomes sugar, iron ore becomes steel, and clay becomes bricks.
Each step of manufacture raises the value of the same raw material, and that added value stays within the country.

Step 2: It provides employment on a large scale.
Factories and workshops absorb workers in numbers that farming cannot, and they employ people throughout the year rather than only in the sowing and harvesting seasons.
This gives an escape from the disguised unemployment found in agriculture.

Step 3: It strengthens agriculture itself.
The secondary sector supplies the farmer with tractors, pumps, ploughs, fertilisers and pesticides, and it buys the produce for processing.
Industry therefore does not compete with farming but raises its output and gives it a market.

Step 4: It earns foreign exchange and supports trade.
Manufactured goods such as textiles, engineering products, chemicals and vehicles are exported, and the foreign exchange earned pays for the machinery, crude oil and technology that must be imported.
A country that exports finished goods earns far more than one exporting only raw materials.

Step 5: It pulls the rest of the economy forward.
A factory needs transport, banking, insurance, storage and repair work, so the growth of industry creates work in the tertiary sector as well. Towns grow around industrial centres and infrastructure such as roads and power follows.

Final Answer: The secondary sector turns raw material into more valuable goods, creates steady employment, supplies agriculture with modern inputs, earns foreign exchange through exports of manufactures, and draws transport, trade and banking along with it. It is therefore treated as the backbone of economic development.

Quick Tip: Explain what the secondary sector does, then cover value addition to raw materials, employment, support to agriculture, export earnings, and the growth it creates in transport, banking and trade.

61. Explain the role of tertiary sector in an economy.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Tertiary activities do not produce a good, but they are an **aid or a support for the production process**, which is why this sector is also called the service sector.
- Transport, storage, communication, banking and trade are the main examples, along with services such as teaching, medicine and administration.

Step 1: It makes production in the other two sectors possible.
Goods produced in the primary and secondary sectors need to be **transported by trucks or trains, stored in godowns, and sold in shops**. Traders have to talk to producers by telephone, and money has to move through banks.
Without these services, farming and industry could not function at all.

Step 2: It supplies the basic services every society needs.
Hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, banking, insurance and transport are all tertiary activities.
These are the services a government is expected to provide, and their quality decides the quality of life.

Step 3: Demand for services grows as incomes rise.
As income levels rise, people begin to demand more services such as eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools and professional training.
This is why the share of the tertiary sector grows as a country develops.

Step 4: New services based on technology have grown fast.
Over the past decade services based on information and communication technology have become important. The production of these services has been rising rapidly, and they bring in substantial foreign exchange.

Step 5: It has become the largest producing sector in India.
Over the forty years between 1973 and 2013 the production in the

tertiary sector rose the most, and it has now overtaken the primary sector as the largest producing sector in India.
It must be remembered, however, that not all service jobs are of the same kind. Many people work as small shopkeepers, repair persons or casual workers at very low earnings, so growth in output has not always meant good employment.

Final Answer: The tertiary sector supports production in the other two sectors through transport, storage, trade, communication and banking, supplies the basic services of health, education and administration, grows with rising incomes, and has become the largest producing sector in India, though the quality of employment within it varies greatly.

Quick Tip: Explain that tertiary activities support the other two sectors rather than producing goods. Cover transport, storage, trade, communication and banking, the basic services, the growth of demand with income, and note that it is now the largest producing sector in India.